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demaint. For aughit I know, this may be a bill from the Assertance. Before the question in pair. I want to the Assertance of the Assertance of the Medical Control of the C

Hr. UNDERWOOD said that he looked upon it that the bill, if it passed, was to establish a new precedent. He did not intend to discuss it. After one or two remarks, inaudible to the reporter, he called for the yeas and navs.

Mr. FOOTE also made a remark, which was inaudible. Mr. ALLEN, in order to enable the senator from Missouri [Mr. Archisos] to prepare his amendment, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Allen, in order to enable the senator from allessours (Mr. Archison) to prepare his amendment, moved to adjourn.

Mr. BERRIEN remarked that if the Sena'e should adjourn, the bill would not come up for a week.

The question being taken upon the motion to adjourn, it was decided in the negative.

The question being taken upon or lering the bill to a third reading, the yeas were 21, nays 24, as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Borrien, Bright, Butter, Clarke, Dayton, Dickinson, Dougles, Foote, Hale, Houston, Johnson of Louisiana, King, Mangum, Miller, Nides, Phelps, Rusk, Walker, Webster, Westcort, and Yulee—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Calhoun, Corwin, Dix, Dodge of lowa, Bowns, Felch, Fritzgerald, Hamite, Hamegan, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, Jones, Metcalfe, Sprunner, Sturgeon, Tarrey, Underwood, and Upham—24.

The VICE PRESIDENT gave the casting vote in the affirmative, and the bill therefore was ordered to a third

eading.
Mr. TURNEY moved that the Senate adjourn; which was negatived on a division—ayes 21, nays 21.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.
On motion, the Senate adjourned.

IN VIRTUE of a writ of here facius, issued from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, on Thursday, the lat of March next, at 12 o'clock me here a management.

the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall epose to public sake, for cash, on Thursday, the lat of Marnext, at 12 o'clock m., before the court-house of said couty, the following property, viz:

All the interest of Thomas Cookendorfer, of, in, and the following property, viz: All that piece of ground situted in the citry of Washington in lot No. 6, in square N 469, distinguished in a new subdivision of said lot by the tell in the citry of Washington in lot No. 6, in square N 469, distinguished in a new subdivision of said lot by the tell in the citry of Washington in lot No. 6, in square N 469, distinguished in a new subdivision of said lot by the tell in the citry of Washington in lot No. 6, in square in the southeast coner of said square; running thence northwardly feet; thence north 25 feet; thence west II feet 9 inches from the southward 50 feet to the line of said avenue; thence along the line said avenue, 18 feet 9 inches, to the beginning. It benthe lot marked C, in a subdivision made by F. C. Do Krastreyerr of the city of Washington, and by him record on the books of the corporation of said city, together with all singular the privileges and appartenances ther anto belonging, being a three-story brick house. Also, his interest in the following described property, being an interest in the following described property, being at dicty, as subdivided: beginning for said part at a point of the said city, as subdivided: beginning for said part at a point of the said stream of the said city, as subdivided: beginning for said part at a point of the said stream of the said city, as subdivided: beginning for said part at a point of the said stream of the said city, as subdivided beginning, being that paraked on the plat of subdivision as lot 0, and containts by estimate, 2,433 square level of good and not singular the prival of the said city and singular the prival specific stream of the said interest the following property, being all and singular the opposite to the Manson Hotel, formerly keet by Io S

ROBERT WALLACE, Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Care for the Cholers.

Mrs. E. Kidder's Dysentery Cordial—an immediate and perfect remedy.

WHERE this all powerful autidote is at hand, cholera, dysentery, and caronic diarrica: are no longer to be sarrously feared, or looked upon with terror, as this cordial will most assured cure the disease in the coarse of a very few hours if taken at the commencement.

It has been before the public for more than sixteen years, and was the first article made known to the public as an immediate and perfect remedy for these complaints. It has been thoroughly tested in every country and every climate, and its effect has everywhere proved the same—SURE TO GURE, even where the disease has advanced to the last stage. The public may rest assured that if contains neither opium nor mineral substances, nor anything that is in the least injurious to the constitution.

CHOLERA AND COMMON CHOLERA MORBUS.—This cordial immediately checks the vomiting, relieves the pains, stops the diarrhoza, and restores the bowels to a perfect y regular and healthy state, however severe the attack may be, or however low the patient may have become, it invariably restores

SEVEREST CASES OF DYSENTERY are immediately counterraced, the pains are arthyed, the bowels healed, and not unfrequently the bowels become perfectly

SEVEREST CASES OF DISEASE I are infinitely counterfacted, the bowels healed, and not unfrequently the bowels become perfectly regulated and restored in the short space of ten or twelve hours.

CHRONIC DIARRHEA—Either in children or adults.

ily restores the patient. It invariably checks vomiting produced from any cause whate er. CHILDREN THAT ARE TEETHING, if inclined to

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

(6) Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohis is our general travelling agent for the western States, assisted by James R. Smith, J. T. Dent, T. G. Smith, Frederick J. Hawse, Jeh W. Arnstrong, Jasen Taylor, E. M. Stevenson, W. Ramsey, an Perrin Locke.
(6) Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, 152 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, is our general travelling agent for the southern and southwest our States, assisted by James K. Whipple, Wm. H. Weid, O. H. F. Stem, John B. Weld, T. S. Waterman, John Collins, James Decring Albert C. Wellington, R. S. James, Charles E. Mustin, and M. F. Taylor. aylor.

83-Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery, Alabama, is on the second for Alabama and Tennostor, assisted by

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

NAVY.

Thomas A. Conover, to be a captain in the navy, from the 2d of October, 1848, at which time he was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Commodore James Biddle.

Charles H. Jackson, to be a commander in the navy, from the 14th of September, 1848, at which time he was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Commander A. S. Mackenzie.

Andrew A. Harwoon, to be a commander in the navy, from the 2d of October, 1848, at which time he was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Commander Conover.

Wilmer Shields, to be a lieutenant in the navy, from the 14th of September, 1848, at which time he was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieutenant Charles H. Jackson.

Charles E. Fleming, to be a lieutenant in the navy, from the 2d of October, 1848, at which time he was promoted to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Lieutenant Andrew A. Harwood.

James S. Ridgelly, to be a lieutenant in the navy, from the 31st of October, 1848, at which time he was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the dismission of Lieutenant Zich. Holland, under sentence of court martial.

William M. Caliderell, to be a surgeon in the navy, from the 25th of July, 1848, at which time he was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon J. Vaughan Smith.

Charles Martin, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy, from the 36th of September, 1848, at which time he was promoted to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon J. Vaughan Smith.

Charles Martin, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy, from the 36th of September, 1848, at which time he was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Surgeon J. Vaughan Smith.

Charles Martin, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy, from the 5th of September, 1848, at which time he was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the detent of Lieutenant Francis Huger.

Alexan Wells and the serv

own petard." The Protocol was reserved as the last attack upon an expiring administration. The attack recoils upon its authors. It has given one of the last and most brilliant triumphs to the President over his reckless tains to cover him. opponents. The effort to deprive our country of the splendid fruits of the war-of California and New Mexico-was consistent with the whole course of the representative from Georgia. During the last session of Consentative from Georgia. During the last session of Congress he avowed his aversion to the new territory, and threw out indications of his diposition to thwart its introduction into the Union. The same spirit has been displayed during the present session. In the debate on the 23d January, on the bill to extend the revenue laws over California, Mr. Stephens opposed the bill, declared his wish to do nothing with the territory, and hinted his disposition to vote for no bill which might appropriate money to pay Mexico for it. No wonder, then, he was anxious to avail himself of the production of the Protocol to prove that the treaty was not binding—that the country was not our own—and that there was serious difficulty in making the appropriation to earry into execution a treaty which was adoublful and to pay for a country the title to which was doublful. of months or years continuance, it most readily cured with this Cordial, notwithstanding they may be reduced to a mere skeleton; it immediately strengthous, and shortly testores them to perfect health.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—It has saved the lives of many thousand children when reduced to death's door by this complaint; it gives them immediate relief, and they very soon recover.

SEA SICKNESS.—It is a most pleasant and desirable carry into execution a treaty which was not obligatory. ed to pay for a country the title to which was doubtful. similar tone has been unfortunately taken by the National Intelligencer, which, in one of the most hasty and indiscreet articles we have ever seen in that distinguished

GILDLES TRIVE ALS CHECKTON, If inclinate to graph the lowest segentaced, and keep set the set of the most having also and chicken are found of it, and will use its visious troops and chicken are found of it, and will use its visious troops and chicken are found of it, and will use its visious troops and chicken are found of its and will be instituted to for the contract of the contract of the contract of the property and the property steers, Boston, see property and the propert

The subject was taken into consideration with no other explanation from our government than the letter of Mr. Buchanan, of which no one has ye letter of Mr. Buchanan, of which no one has yet complained, and the treaty, as amended, was ratified by both branches of the Mexican Congress before our commissioners had been officially received, and before they had held any communication or correspondence with the government of Mexico, except to transmit the letter of Mr. Buchanan to Señor Rosas. After the treaty had been ratified by the Mexican Congress in both its branches, the President of Mexico, who had advised that ratification, desired an explanation from our commis sioners as to the effect of three of the seven amenda made by the Senate of the United States, and agreed to in accordance with his advice, by the Mexican government. That explanation was given in strict accords with the letter of Mr. Buchanan, and was manifestly truthful exposition of the effects of those amendment according to the provisions and principles of our consti tution. The conversations in which these expla-nations were made was reduced to writing and called a Protocol, and could not, because so called, have more weight than the conversations which it recorded were entitled to. The instructions of our commissioners were in strict accordance with the constitutional rights of the Senate of the United States, and were faithfully obeyed And any one who will glance at them, will at once per ceive that it was unnecessary that they, or the Protoco should be sent to Congress, while many reasons will sug gest themselves why such documents should not be hasti ly spread before the world. It is not and never has bee the practice of our government to pursue this course; and there may be a well-founded fear that the present de parture from established custom may cause some future injury to the public interests. Thus it is made clear tha the Protocol of conversations held by our commissioners and the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, did not mislead the Mexican President; that it did not give wrong construction to the amendments to the treaty; the all parties knew it could not affect the terms of the treaty; and that Congress has been, since the ath day of July, 1945, in possession of the fact that Mr. Buchanan had made a similar explanation to the Mexican governmen

the amendments before the Congress of Mexico, and

advised that the treaty, as amended, should be ratified

through its Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The President has now withheld nothing. He decline sending the instructions during the last session, so immediately after the events of the war and pacification trans pired. And now they are before our readers, every per son of sensibility and of discretion will see, from the term in which portions of these admirable instructions were penned, how proper it was to withhold them from so sensitive a people as our neighboring republic, particularly amidst the excitement which had not then abated among the people of Mexico.

Everything is now before the country; and from the

force of the developments-from the feeling which yes-terday prevailed after the reading of this frank and able message-from the triumph of the friends of the admin istration, and the subdued temper of its opponents, w have no doubt that every impartial man will render an unqualified verdict of acquittal against these hasty and

One thing, too, we will venture to predict : that no un impassioned and considerate man will venture to propose a surrender of these valuable acquisitions, or to ob The "mare's nest" of Mr. Stephens is scattered to the winds, and not a fragment remains to annoy the country. The engineer is literally "hoisted by his own petard." The Protocol was reserved as the last

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

own country, and, as a necessary consequence, in Mexico, may not have a prejudicial influence on our public
interests, yet, as they have been again called for by the
House, and called for in connexion with other documents, to the correct understanding of which they are
indispensable, I have deemed it my duty to transmit
them.